

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JUNE 22, 1864.

NO. 335.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-4f.]

WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capital of the State. Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 13th, 1862-4f.

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street. COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. February 22, 1860-4f.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-4f.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

JAMES SPEED, WM. F. BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ly*]

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. March 10, 1863-4f.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky, and in the Circuit Court of the Commonwealth. Office in the Mansion House, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office. E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE. Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts. Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE. Sept. 14, 1863-4f.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$650 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the night of the 23d day of February, 1864, the following named prisoners made their escape from the Franklin county jail:

ALEXANDER BURK, charged with murder, AB. BRIDGEMAN, charged with shooting his wife, WM. JOHNSON, convicted to one year's confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary; JOHN ANDERSON, charged with grand larceny.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred dollars for Alexander Burk, and One Hundred and Fifty dollars each, for Ab. Bridgeman, Wm. Johnson, and John Anderson, for their apprehension and delivery to the Jail of Franklin county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of February, A. D., 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor.
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY

For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.
FIRST DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—Headquarters, in the field.
SECOND DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—Headquarters, Manfordsville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.

Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

John W. Prewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Winice Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
David R. Haggard, Frankfort.

Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.

Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Hudson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Alvin Duvall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Boyd J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalf, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Solling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Danville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Perce, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCELLORS.
7th Dist.—Henry Fiddle, Louisville.

Hurry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.
1st Dist.—P. D. Yelzer, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Frankfort.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burlington.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burkesville.

J. W. HEETER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

624 MAIN STREET, Up Stairs,

(Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel),

LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 9, 1864.—6m*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

I AM NOW AND WILL BE RECEIVING

WEEKLY, DIRECT FROM

EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,

A Full and Well-selected Stock

(Purchased by myself in person) of

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

LASTING GAITERS,

LASTING BALMORALS,

KID AND MOROCCO BOOTIES,

OF

ALL KINDS.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS'

BOOTS,

CONGRESS GAITERS,

AND SHOES, OF EVERY STYLE.

All of which are made to order, and guaranteed of the best quality, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as the same qualities can be purchased in any of our neighboring cities.

S. C. BULL.

March 18, 1864.—4f.

HATS, HATS, HATS.

A LARGE and well-selected stock of MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS on hand.

Trunks and Valises.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FINE

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS.

Valises and Traveling Bags.

Just received. Call and examine at

S. C. BULL'S.

March 18, 1864.—4f.

S. C. BULL,

AT THE OLD STAND,

(TODD'S BOOK STORE.)

HAS JUST RECEIVED ONE OF THE LARGEST and best selected stocks of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Ever brought to this city.

He would respectfully call the attention of the public to his stock, which he purchased in person, from first hands in New York and Philadelphia, and will be sold at Cincinnati and Louisville retail prices.

March 18, 1864-4f.

Diarrhoea

AND

FLUX!

STRICKLAND'S

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50c per bottle.

May 25, 1864-tw4ly-325.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled in any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, March 23, 1863-4f.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A GOOD COOK, WASHER, and IRONER, for the remainder of the year. Unless well recommended, application is needless. Apply to meat the Farmers' Bank.

J. B. TEMPLE.

May 25, 1864-tw4ly-325.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice. August 3, 1863-4f.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

L. L. Sullivan's Creditors, pl'ts,

vs.

L. L. Sullivan's Assignee, &c., def'ts.

By an order of the Franklin Circuit Court this cause has been referred to the undersigned. To cause the Assignee to exhibit what property, notes and accounts he received, what he has sold and collected, what remains uncollected, and the condition of the debts uncollected; and to have a full settlement of the accounts of said Assignee.

2. To hear proof of, marshal and report, the assets of, and audit the debts against, said L. L. Sullivan.

3. Creditors are required to present and file with me, their demands, verified as required by law in regard to claims against decedents' estates by the THIRD MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN,

Master Com'r Franklin Circuit Court.

[Hearl & Harlan, for Defendants.]

April 22, 1864-td-311.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Francis Brewer's adm'r, pl't,

vs.

Francis Brewer's heirs, &c., Def'ts.

By an order of the Franklin Circuit Court, this cause was referred to the undersigned, to hear proof and audit the debts against the estate of Francis Brewer, deceased—to report the assets which have come to, and may yet be in, the hands of the administrator—take proof of, and report, the value of, and hear proof and report upon such matters connected with said estate as may be desired by any of the parties to the action.

Parties interested will present their proof, and creditors file their claims properly proven, before me at my office in Frankfort, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

G. W. GWIN,

Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.

[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]

March 25, 1864-td.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

J. Harlan's adm'r, pl't,

vs.

J. Harlan's heirs and others, Def'ts.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned:—
1. To marshal the assets and hear proof of, and audit the debts against said estate.
2. To hear proof concerning, and report upon, the dower of the widow of the decedent in the real estate; and also, the value thereof in lieu of dower.
3. To settle the accounts of the administrators.
4. To hear proof, and report, concerning any matter connected with the settlements of said estate as may be presented by any party interested.

Parties having claims against the estate of J. Harlan deceased, will file them with me properly proven, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

G. W. GWIN,

Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.

[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]

March 25, 1864-td.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN

Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.

Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE

Nicholasville: 12:20 P. M. Covington: 8:00 A. M.

Lexington: 1:10 P. M. Chicago: 9:00 A. M.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1864.

The Siege of Frankfort.—Official.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, June 13, 1864.

Editors Frankfort Commonwealth:

As various statements have gone forth in reference to the assault upon this city by the rebels, it is deemed proper to give to the public the official report of Gen. LINDSEY, Inspector General of Kentucky.

I will remark, that to Gen. LINDSEY's sleepless vigilance, tireless energy, and superior efficiency, aided by Col. Geo. W. MONROE, of the 22d Kentucky Infantry, Adjutant General JOHN BOYLE, and Quartermaster General S. G. SUDARTH, Kentucky is mainly indebted for the security of her Capital, with its valuable public property.

The young men of Frankfort and from Peak's Mill and Bald Knob precincts, who so nobly rallied to the defence, and with the dauntless nerve of veterans, met a foe superior in numbers, and repulsed him, and who stood ready and prepared to defend the Capital against MONROE's entire band of thieves, who were expected every hour to assault them,—have set an example of heroic patriotism, which should thrill every Kentucky heart with pride, and nerve every Kentucky arm for similar deeds for courageous and manly self-defence.

Their names, together with those chivalric and brave men from other parts of our common country, who took part in the defence, shall be enrolled and preserved amongst the archives of the State, as worthy of their country's highest meed of praise.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, June 13, 1864.

General John Boyle, Adjutant General Kentucky.

General: I have the honor to submit the following report, of the defence of the State Capital, against the recent attack of a detachment of Gen. John H. Morgan's guerrilla forces.

The capture of the morning train from Louisville, on the 8th instant, was the first intimation had of the presence of the enemy in this section of the State. Supposing the cutting of the road to have been the work of some small marauding band of horse thieves, who would immediately endeavor to escape, I ordered a detachment of the 1st Kentucky Scouts to take the road as soon as possible, and march by the way of Mount Eden to Taylorsville, on which route it was thought the depredators could either be intercepted, or their whereabouts ascertained. Before the Scouts could march, however, we learned that Morgan in force had succeeded in getting in between us and the United States forces, under command of Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge; had captured Mount Sterling and Paris; and had burnt the bridges on the Kentucky Central Railroad. These events occurring on the same day the road was cut between here and Louisville, presented the view of concerted action, and led to the belief that the enemy had an objective point some where between the break in the Central Railroad at Paris and that upon the road from here to Louisville. This place, it seemed to me, held out greater inducements to him than any other; inasmuch as here he could strike the greatest blow to the State by the destruction of the public records, &c.; and could arm his new recruits, who he was rapidly mounting, as he passed along, upon the finest stock ever produced in the blue grass region. In addition to this, Gen. Burbridge, having come upon his rear, as we were informed by special courier, was pressing him with the utmost vigor. Here he could procure artillery, and cross his command in a few hours; and, destroying the bridges, avoid, or so delay, pursuit as to be able to strike the Louisville and Nashville Railroad with impunity.

In view of these conclusions, which subsequent events proved to be correct, it was determined not to send any part of the cavalry away; and by direction of his Excellency the Governor, the Militia of the county,—the 36th Regiment—under Colonel Keenon, was ordered out, and the various roads picketed. The railroad being again open to Louisville, exertions were made to ship the public papers and stores of every kind to that place. All night long, the work of loading the train was kept up, until every car was filled to its utmost capacity. It is useless to say that the officers of the various departments and their clerks discharged their laborious duties with diligence.

On the morning of the 9th, the train containing the public property, with a guard composed of the clerks of the various offices, and volunteers from the Militia, and strangers in the city,—all under the command of Mr. J. B. Tiller, of the Adjutant General's Office,—started for Louisville. When near Pleasureville the road was discovered to be on fire. The engine was immediately reversed, and the train attacked by guerrillas. The guard succeeded in defending the train, on which a running fire was kept up for several miles; and, notwithstanding the road was obstructed with rails, &c., every two or three hundred yards, the train and guards uninjured reached the depot at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The enrolled Militia of this City, Peak's Mill precinct, and other parts of the county had been collecting during the day. A squad under Captain Sanford Goins were sent to man the guns in the Fort; a small guard being at the Arsenal, the remainder were placed in barracks near the city.

Finding it impossible for me to attend to all the details, and at the same time exercise general command, I availed myself of the services of Col. Geo. W. Monroe, 22d Kentucky Infantry, who at all times has been found willing to respond to the call of his Country and State, and placed him in command of forces, for the purpose of organizing and distributing them; with orders to report from time to time to these Headquarters.

On the morning of the 10th, the Militia force was collected at the Arsenal for equipment; and then, by Col. Monroe, distributed between the Fort, the Arsenal, and the bridge leading to South Frankfort.

I sent a special messenger through to Louisville, with an order to Col. Gathright, Commanding the Militia of Jefferson county, to turn out his command for service, and to act, on consultation with Mr. Gill, the Superintendent of the railroad, in establishing connection between here and Louisville,

leaving a sufficient guard at the most important points, for the protection of the road. Lt. Col. Craig was sent from here, with a company composed of detachments from the 1st Kentucky Scouts and the Militia, as a guard to a construction train, with orders to repair whatever damage had been done to this end of the road. This expedition returned in the evening, without being able to accomplish their mission. Col. Craig found the enemy posted in the stockade near Benson bridge, and charging them, drove them out and across the creek, capturing two horses, with a loss of one man wounded, and three missing; what damage he did the enemy he was unable to ascertain.

These persistent efforts to stop all use of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad demonstrated, that we were in danger; and, when the news was received that Morgan was at Georgetown, no one could doubt his intentions. We, here in Frankfort, were not long in finding out what those intentions were.

About 7 o'clock, P. M., 10th instant, a picket came in to my Headquarters, and announced that the enemy were advancing on the Georgetown pike. The detachment of Scouts had been ordered, but a short time before, to be prepared to strengthen the pickets on any road that might be threatened. They were immediately sent out the Georgetown pike. Col. Monroe and myself accompanied them as far as the Cemetery gate, when I was informed, by a picket stationed to the left of the road in position to see the Owenton pike, that a large force was advancing on that road. Hearing nothing from the pickets stationed at Ford's house, I rather doubted the information, and leaving Colonel Monroe to defend the Georgetown pike, I took six mounted men, and started out on the Owenton road. I had not gone far, when I discovered the enemy moving up the hill to attack the Fort. Ordering the cavalry that were with me to make for the Fort, by the road leading up the hill next to the river, I made my way up the hill, reaching the summit just in time to see the men driven from the advance gun, and the enemy take possession of it. I was met by a large number of negroes, who had been used in building a redoubt, and who were running for the Fort. I changed their course, and made them go down the hill, to the left near the river. No negroes were allowed in the Fort. I had no intention of using them as soldiers; and knowing that, if the enemy should succeed in taking the place, they would be murdered, I ordered them from the hill.

By this time the enemy, about sixty strong, were advancing rapidly upon the Fort, from the direction of the gun they had captured; a portion taking shelter behind a stone wall, under cover of which they could approach nearer the Fort. As I rode around the entrance, I observed about twenty-five of the enemy moving in the direction of the ravine on the west slope of the hill, a short distance north of the Fort. I gave the command "Fire," and with a few rounds the enemy were repulsed; as they were also in two succeeding assaults.

In the first assault, Major T. J. Hutchinson and John Goleman of the 36th Enrolled Militia of Franklin county, were wounded, whilst working the guns in the Fort. Major Hutchinson wounded in the face, and John Goleman in the breast; both seriously, but neither mortally. Information was received through prisoners, that the enemy lost five men wounded; and there was one horse captured by us.

Hostilities having ceased for awhile, and Col. Monroe arriving, it was concluded to send a detachment for each of the two guns outside of the Fort. Col. Monroe commanded one of the detachments in person, and Mr. Thos. Buford, of Woodford county, the other. This work they accomplished. These guns were covered by a fire from the Fort; had they not been, the presence of mind of young Frank Gray in bringing away the friction primers, would have prevented the enemy from using them against us.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to Sergeant Johnson of the 2nd Maryland, Capt. Sam Goins of this place, Mr. Albert Bayless, of Shelby, and Mr. J. B. Gibson of Cincinnati; the latter an old Kentucky Military Institute cadet, and also Capt. Fletcher, U. S. A., and Mr. Schwitzer, for their bravery and efficiency in handling the guns in the Fort.

This defence would have been creditable to the Militia, had their numbers been sufficient to have lined the parapet from one end to the other; but I am satisfied that, when the first assault was made, there were not over forty men in the Fort.

Waiting until after midnight to see if the attack would be renewed, I then turned the command of the Fort over to Col. Monroe, and rode down to the city for the purpose of visiting the Arsenal and other points of defence. At the Arsenal I found myself in command, aided by Quarter-Master Gen. Suddarth, and everything in preparation for its defence. The bridge was effectually guarded by a detachment under command of Capt. Jno. M. Hewitt.

About daylight I relieved Col. Monroe. The enemy were found to be occupying all the roads leading into the city. Several attempts were made by them to approach the Arsenal through the Cemetery and by the Railroad, but the shells thrown from the guns at the Fort and a gun at the Arsenal kept them back. The enemy showing themselves frequently on the hills southwest of the city. Two guns (20 pound Parrots) at the Fort under charge of Messrs. Gibson, Bayless and Buford, shelled them with considerable effect, as it was learned that five were killed and five wounded, and several dead horses mark the localities at which they fell. A flag of truce appearing, the firing ceased. I will here state that during the suspension of hostilities occasioned by the entrance of the flag of truce, the enemy were discovered on the north side of the river, advancing through the Cemetery, and by my orders they were shelled. For further particulars I refer you to Col. Monroe's report which I herewith transmit to you.

On the morning of the 12th instant Attorney General Harlan, with a detachment, reconnoitered the hills on the South side of the river, from the Louisville turnpike gate around to the Railroad without discovering any indication of the enemy. In the evening of the same day Col. Jordan of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry arrived with his command.

On the morning of the 13th, the command of the city having been turned over to Col. Jordan, the Militia were relieved from duty, and were addressed by Gen. Harlan on behalf of his Excellency Gov. Bramlette.

The citizens of the city and the State at large are under obligations to Col. Monroe for his services in defense of the Capital, and I here tender him my thanks for his valuable assistance to me.

I here make honorable mention of the volunteer Militia, under Gen. Harlan, and Capt. Hewitt who rendered efficient services in guarding the Railroad bridges, during the night of the 15th instant.

Quarter-Master General Suddarth, with the assistance of Quarter-Master Armer, Mr. Poynter, and Lieut. Venable, Quarter-Master of 36th Regiment Enrolled Militia attended in an efficient manner to the duties of the Quarter-Master's and Commissary's departments.

Col. Keenon and the officers and men under his command deserve especial praise for their prompt response to the call of his Excellency the Governor. The 36th Regiment have furnished another evidence of the loyalty of the Militia, and of the fact that they are ready and willing to defend their State whenever called on to do so.

The presence of his Excellency the Governor and Attorney General Harlan animated the men and contributed very materially to the defence of the Fort.

I am under obligations to W. A. Gaines and George Watson, Volunteer Aids, for the prompt manner in which they discharged their duties.

Very Respectfully your ob't serv't,
D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector General Kentucky.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES DEFENDING FRANKFORT,
FRANKFORT, June 13, 1864.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the operations, during the three days siege of Frankfort:

In compliance with special orders from Headquarters Kentucky State Guard, of date June 9th, I assumed command of the active forces in and around the city, and proceeded directly to place the city in a position of defence. The following gentlemen were appointed on my staff: Captain J. M. Mills, A. A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, Lieutenant John M. Hewitt, Jr., Yoder Brown, and John A. Crittenden, Aids-de-Camp. I instructed Col. Ed. Keenon, commanding 36th Regiment Enrolled Militia, and Lieut. Denton, commanding Kentucky Scouts, to report to me immediately the available force under their command. The reports were promptly furnished; and I ascertained that my active force, consisting of cavalry and infantry, amounted to only 183 men. With this force I had to defend the Fort, Arsenal, Bridges, and all the roads leading into town. Feeling that the situation was a critical one, and determining to resist to the last any attack which should be made, and thinking the Fort the better point for resistance, I ordered Colonel Keenon to summer the remainder of his regiment and occupy the Fort, with instructions to all detachments who were defending the entrances to the town to fall back upon that point, in case they could not hold their positions. I inspected the Fort and found the ordnance and stores in good condition; but no regular artillery force to man the guns. I then directed Col. Keenon to furnish Sergeant Johnson of the 2nd Maryland Infantry, with a force from his command to work the cannon, which being done, I commenced, in order to strengthen the position, the construction of two redoubts with a line of rifle-pits to protect them, immediately in the rear of the Fort,—impressing for this purpose about 75 negro men. This work, however, the enemy did not allow me to complete, as will be shown hereafter.

After this disposition of the force, I rode to your Headquarters to report, and whilst there received information that the enemy were advancing towards town, upon the Lexington pike, with a force estimated at 200. I immediately ordered Lt. Denton, of the Scouts to take thirty men, and ascertain the truth of this report. A few moments after the detachment started, I determined to go myself and find out the exact state of the case, as I apprehended great danger from that direction. I asked you to accompany me, which you did; and advancing up the road as far as the Cemetery Gate, we met the detachment returning, who reported the enemy advancing in large force. We then rallied the detachment, and dismounting a portion of them, sent them with a few infantry pickets, to the old railroad cut on the left, to drive back the force said to be advancing in that direction.

In the meantime, you had taken six men and started for the Owenton pike, with the intention of cutting off the force supposed to be in the old railroad cut. I started with the few remaining of the detachment of cavalry, towards the toll gate, and arriving at the old depot on the hill, saw a squad of about twenty rebel cavalry moving on my left flank, in direction of the Fort. A squad of four men were seen approaching my right from the direction of Mr. Ambrose Dudley's house. Six men and a Sergeant were despatched back down the pike, to the road leading from Mr. Thos. S. Page's farm, to intercept this squad; but they did not attempt to approach the pike.

Whilst watching the movements of the enemy on my left, the firing commenced at the Fort, and looking in that direction, I could plainly see the enemy's sharpshooters ascending the knoll in front of the partially constructed redoubts, in which cannon had been placed. I watched the engagement with feelings never before experienced,—knowing that if the Fort was taken, the city was doomed. The enemy were doubtless aware of the force defending the Fort, from the manner of assault, and desperation with which it was made. At this juncture, you, with the six men with you, had attempted to ascend the Eastern slope of the hill and reach the Fort; but being intercepted by the rapid approach of the enemy, and a long line of abatis in your front, the cavalry were compelled to deploy around the brow of the hill to the left while you dauntlessly pushed your way through the abatis, being closely pursued and fired upon almost to the very gate on the western end of the Fort.

Your timely and safe arrival inspired the men with fresh courage and determination, and largely contributed to their success. The artillerymen, in charge of the guns at the redoubts alluded to, having no force whatever to support them, after firing one or two rounds, abandoned their position, and the enemy became so elated and emboldened as to press quickly forward across the intervening space towards the Fort, making a fierce and daring assault. The result was a severe and quick repulse; every man in the walls standing to his post, and the assailants, meeting with such a steady fire and heroic resistance, retired as hastily as they came. The fighting was renewed at intervals for two hours, when the enemy retired, burning the barracks, situated near the Owenton pike.

The casualties of the assault were two wounded,—Major T. J. Hutchinson, and private John Coleman, of 36th Regiment of Militia. Neither of the wounds are mortal; and both will soon recover.

Whilst you were thus superintending matters at the Fort, I remained on the Lexington pike with my squad of cavalry, determined, if possible, to hold in check any attacking force sufficiently long for the citizens to reach the Fort; but, as it was growing dark and the gunners could not see sufficiently plain, they mistook us for the enemy, opening fire upon us, and

landed a couple of shells uncomfortably near. I then withdrew with my men to the Arsenal; and, after giving them instructions, joined you at the Fort. At midnight, thirty men were selected, and dividing into two squads, placing one in charge of Capt. Thos. Buford, I went out with a view of ascertaining the fate of the guns in the redoubts; and proceeding cautiously, we found them entirely unmolested in their places, and brought them into the Fort. Owing to the vigorous fire the enemy received, and the decided repulse, they retired so hastily as not to even take time to spike them. Thus ended the conflict of Friday the 10th.

Knowing that the attack would be renewed about daylight, if at all, every preparation was made for it; but daylight came and the old flag waved over us still.

On Saturday morning, as early as 5 o'clock the enemy was discovered on the south side of the river; and at 6 o'clock a flag of truce was seen to approach the wooden bridge. The bearers were met on the other side by Lieut. Armer, and Mr. W. A. Gaines, volunteer A. D. C., who blindfolded them, and reporting them to Capt. Mills, at the north end of the bridge, they were conducted to my Headquarters. I repaired thither from the Fort, and the rebel officer announced himself as Adjutant Freeman, of Col. Giltner's 4th Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, Lt. Col. Pryor, commanding; and verbally demanded the unconditional surrender of the town and forces. Of course, I did not recognize this irregular manner; but promptly refusing the demand, directed my staff to escort them out of the lines. Every thing remained quiet until 8 o'clock, when the enemy were reported in the cemetery, a few of them being visible. I directed Capt. Henry Brown in charge of the gun at the Arsenal to open fire on them which he did driving them to safer cover. At 9 o'clock, a second flag of truce made its appearance in South Frankfort, and Lt. Yoder Brown was despatched to receive it, with instructions not to allow the bearers to come across the bridge. In connection with Capt. Mills, I rode to Headquarters, and Lt. Brown presented the following communication:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE FORCES,
SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY.,
June 11, 1864.

To the Commandant U. S. Forces, Frankfort, Kentucky:

SIR: As Commander of the Confederate forces on this side of the river, and under instructions from my superior, I demand the unconditional surrender of your forces, with this statement, that all will be treated as prisoners of war, and private property respected. But, if a useless and stubborn resistance is made, we will not answer for the consequences in an assault.

I am, sir,
Respectfully,
M. T. PRYOR,
Lt. Col. Com'dg. 4th Ky. Cav.

This demand I referred to you, so I considered it a question of vital interest to both the city and State, and which was returned to me with instructions from his Excellency, the Governor, that he would not surrender, and that no more flags must be sent in, for the purpose of making such a demand. Under these instructions I made the following reply:—

Col. Monroe's Response.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
June 11, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel Pryor,
Commanding 4th Ky. Confederate Cavalry,
South Frankfort, Ky.

SIR: Your note demanding the unconditional surrender of the forces under my command at this place has been received.

In reply, I will say, that I will not surrender.

I am, sir,
Respectfully,
GEO. W. MONROE,
Col. 22d Ky. Regiment, Commanding.

Immediately after this, the enemy commenced a sharp and rapid fire of musketry upon our forces stationed at the wooden bridge and the Arsenal, which was kept up at intervals during whole day, as late as 5 o'clock, P. M. when they withdrew taking the country road to the right of the Louisville pike. Two guns from the Fort opened upon them and continued shelling until the enemy had gotten out of sight.

The casualties of this day's fight was one wounded, Mr. John M. Todd,—shot in the hand at the bridge.

Apprehending no further danger from that quarter, but rather that the enemy would concentrate and attack again on this side of the river, every preparation was made to give him a warm reception, both at the Fort and in town. Sunday morning however, found all quiet, and being satisfied that the siege was abandoned, our little band was permitted to rest, having for forty-eight hours been vigilant and active at the post of duty. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, (Colonel Jordan commanding,) arrived; and reinforced by this fine body of men, made me feel that we were safe.

To you, General, and to our worthy Governor, too much praise cannot be awarded, for your fearless stand at the outset, and your unflinching determination to defend the city; and to your constant supervision of matters throughout must be attributed in a vast degree the success I am now able to report to you. Being at home on furlough, and finding you, once my senior in command of the old 22d Kentucky Infantry, as General commanding the State forces, I accepted the position you were pleased to assign me much more willingly than I would have done under different circumstances.

To those citizens of the town and county, especially to the noble boys of Peak's Mill precinct, who promptly responded to the call of the commanding officer in the hour of peril and danger, all honor and praise is due. To the gallant youth of the town, (for such they were,) who so faithfully discharged the duties assigned them, in the defence of every loyal citizen. Never did veteran soldiers conduct themselves more nobly than did the little band that defended the Capital.

To Captain Sanford Goins, Sergeant Johnson, Mr. Bayless, of West Point, Mr. J. B. Gibson, of Cincinnati, and Captain Henry Brown, I am under special obligations for efficient services in manning the artillery.

To General John M. Harlan, acknowledgements are rendered, for his exceedingly valuable services on frequent occasions.

To my staff: Captain J. M. Mills, A. A. G., Lieutenants J. M. Hewitt, Jr., and Yoder Brown, Mr. W. A. Gaines, volunteer aid, and Lieutenant Ramsey, 7th Kentucky Cavalry, I tender my sincere thanks, for the promptness and correct manner with which they delivered orders entrusted to them, and the willingness displayed by them to face any danger.

I am, General, very respectfully,
GEORGE W. MONROE,
Colonel 22d Ky. Infantry, Com'dg. Forces.
OFFICIAL:
J. M. MILLS, Captain and A. A. G.

War News and Army Items.

Washington, June 18.—10 P. M.—To Maj. Gen. Dix:—The following despatch from Gen. Grant, dated yesterday, 11 o'clock A. M., at City Point, has been received.

The 9th corps this morning carried two more redoubts, forming a part of the defences of Petersburg, capturing 450 prisoners, and a few guns. Our successes are being followed up. Our forces drew out the enemy from within 50 yards of the enemy's intrenchments at Cold Harbor, and made a flank movement of about 55 miles march, crossing the Chickahominy and James rivers, the latter 2,000 feet wide and 84 feet deep at the point of crossing, and surprised the enemy at Petersburg. This was done without the loss of a wagon or a piece of artillery, and only about 150 stragglers, were picked up by the enemy. In covering the movements of Gen. Warren's corps, Wilson's cavalry had frequent skirmishes with the enemy, each losing from fifty to sixty killed and wounded, but inflicting on equal if not greater loss on the enemy.

Smith's (18th) corps was transferred from the White House to Bermuda by water, and moved out near Petersburg. On the night of their arrival they surprised, or rather captured, the very strongest works northeast of Petersburg before a sufficient fire could be got on them by the enemy. He was joined the night following by the 2d corps, which captured the enemy's redoubts further south, and this corps was followed by the 9th corps, with the result above stated. All the troops are now up except the seven divisions covering the wagon-trains, and they will be up to-night.

The enemy in their endeavor to reinforce Petersburg, abandoned their intrenchments in front of Bermuda. They no doubt expected troops from the north of James river to take their places before we discovered it. Butler took advantage of this and moved at once upon the railroads between Richmond and Petersburg, which I hope to retain possession of.

Too much praise cannot be given to the troops and their commanders for the energy and fortitude displayed in the last five days. Day and night has been all the same, no delays being allowed on any account.

LATER.—Unofficial despatches show that at 8 o'clock this morning the enemy still occupied Petersburg. Maj. Morton was killed in an assault yesterday. Nothing to-day from Sherman or Hunter.

E. M. STANTON.

Washington, June 18, 11 P. M.—To Maj. Gen. Dix: Despatches from Sheridan have just been received. He reports a victory over the enemy on the Virginia Central Railroad, a few miles south of Gordonsville, where Lee, a few days since, reported a victory. The official report is as follows:

I have the honor to report to you the arrival of my command at this point, and also to report its operations since leaving New-Least ferry. I crossed the Pamunkey River on the 7th instant, marching via Aylett, and encamped on Herring creek. On the morning of the 8th I resumed the march via Polecat Station, and encamped three miles west of the station. On the 9th I marched through Childsburg and New Market, and encamped on Erie creek.

On the 10th I marched via Andrews and Levinson's store, crossing both branches of the North Anna, and encamped at Buck Child's about three miles northwest of Legion Station. My intention was to break the railroad at this place, march through Mechanicsville, cut the Gordonsville and Charlottesville railroad near Lindsay's, and then to march on Charlottesville. But on our arrival at Buck Child's, I found the enemy's cavalry in my immediate front. On the morning of the 11th Gen. Torbett with his division, and Col. Gregg, attacked the enemy. After an obstinate contest they drove him from his successive line of breastworks through an almost impassable forest back on Trevalia Station. In the meantime, Custer was ordered with his brigade to proceed by a country road so as to reach the station in the rear of the rebel cavalry.

On his arrival at this point the enemy broke into a complete rout, leaving his dead and nearly all his wounded, in our hands; also 20 officers, 500 men, and 400 horses. That occupied the whole of the day, at night I encamped at Trevalia Station, and on the 12th commenced destroying the railroad from this point to Lorain Court-house. This was thoroughly done—the ties burned, and the rails rendered useless. The destruction of the railroad occupied until three o'clock of the day, when I directed Gen. Torbett to advance with his division, and Gen. Davis's brigade of Gen. Gregg's division, in the direction of Gordonsville, and attack the enemy, who had concentrated and had been reinforced by infantry during the night, and had also constructed extensive rifle-pits at a point about five miles from Gordonsville. The advance was made, but as the enemy's position was found too strong to assault, no general attack was made.

On the extreme right of our line a portion of the reserve brigade carried the enemy's works twice, and was twice driven back by infantry. Night closed the attack.

I found, on examination of the command, that there was not a sufficiency of ammunition left to continue the engagement. The next day trains of cars came down to where we were engaged with the enemy. The reports of prisoners and citizens were that Pickett's old division was coming to prevent the taking of Gordonsville. I therefore, during the night and next morning, withdrew my command over the North Anna river via Carpenter's ford. In addition, the animals were for the two entire days in which we were engaged without forage. The surrounding country afforded nothing but grazing of a very inferior quality, and generally at such points as were inaccessible to cavalry. The engagement of the 12th was by far the most brilliant one of the present campaign. The enemy's loss was very heavy. They lost the following officers in killed and wounded: Col. McAllister, killed; Brigadier General Rosser, commanding brigade, wounded; and Col. Custer, wounded. My loss in killed and wounded will be about 575; of this number 490 are wounded. I brought off in my ambulances 377—all that could be transported. The remainder were, with a number of rebel wounded that fell into our hands, left behind. Surgeons and attendants were detailed, and remained in charge of them.

I captured and have now with me 370 rebel soldiers, including 20 commissioned officers. My loss in captured will not exceed 160, who were principally from the 5th Michigan cavalry. This regiment gallantly charged down the Gordonsville road, capturing 1,500 horses and about 800 men, but were finally surrounded, and had to give them up. The enemy made a dash between Gen. Custer's command and Col. Gregg's brigade, capturing five caissons of Pennington's battery, three of which were afterwards recovered, leaving two in their hands. A more detailed report will be made hereafter.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Washington, June 19.—9:45 A. M.—To Maj. Gen. Dix:—This evening a despatch from City Point, dated 3 o'clock this morning, reached the Department. It reports that our forces advanced yesterday to within a mile in front of Petersburg, when they found the enemy occupying a new line of works, which, after successive assaults, we failed to carry, but hold and have intrenched our advanced positions.

At 6 o'clock in the evening a combined advance was made along the line, and a desperate struggle ensued on the left and centre, both with artillery and infantry, which lasted till long after dark. Gen. Birney's command gaining a breastwork in their front, and taking a large number of prisoners. This morning at daylight another advance was made along the line. Burnside has sent in about 700 prisoners, mostly Tennessee troops, from Beauregard's command, among them 16 rebel officers. Hancock has also taken a large number of prisoners, who are on their way to the rear.

Our guns now command Petersburg, and can shell the city at any moment. Our loss yesterday is said to have been about 1,000 while that of the enemy was fully as great if not greater.

From the forces of the enemy within their new line it is inferred that Beauregard has been reinforced from Lee's army. No report has been received concerning the casualties of our army in its operations since crossing the James river, except the death of Major Mooton, mentioned yesterday.

Gen. Sherman reports to-day that the enemy gave way last night in the midst of darkness and storm, and at daylight entered his line from the right to the left. The whole army is now in pursuit as far as the Chattahoochee. Gen. Sherman adds: I start at once for Marietta. No military intelligence from any other quarter has been received.

E. M. STANTON.

From the Richmond Whig, June 8.
The Expulsion of German and Irish Women from Richmond.

We have previously had occasion, incidentally, to notice that class of Irish and German women in our midst whose husbands have gone over to the Yankees, and many of them entered the Yankee service. Those women and their children, some fifteen hundred or two thousand in number, are wholly supported by the public and private charities of the city. They do not pretend to do any kind of work, and spend all their time in running from one place where charity is dispensed to another just as hogs in the fall of the year run from one apple tree to another. If we had abundance of food, the support of this worthless class might be passed over in silence; but seeing that there is barely a sufficiency of food in the community to supply our own people—to keep from absolute suffering the wives and children of our soldiers—we should have nothing to give these people. It would not answer, it is true, to let them starve in the streets; but such an event could be easily obviated. We recommend that a census be taken of them, and their number and names ascertained, that they may be sent in a body beyond our lines, having first been supplied with the rations necessary to support them till they could reach some Yankee post. This would be a harsh measure, but one fully justified by our necessities.

An old lady in Gorham, Mass., whose age was more than three score and ten, went into the field with her hoe, on the 19th ultimo, covered 1,100 hills of corn, drove up her cows, milked them before sunset, and retired to rest in good season. She has enough of this world's goods, and is not obliged thus to labor, but while she lives and has strength will work for the good of others.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, TRIMBLE COUNTY, KY.

THESE Springs are now open for the reception of visitors. A regular tri-weekly coach will leave Jericho, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, (34 miles from Louisville,) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. PARKER & SON—June 8, 1864—tw10t*331.

Observer and Reporter, Lexington, copy to amount \$5, and charge Commonwealth office.

OFFICE OF U. S. ENGINEERS, DIS. OF KY., And U. S. Engr. Agency, Armies of the West, North East Cor. 3d and Main Sts. CINCINNATI, O., June 4th, 1864.

NOTICE.

Owners of Impressed Negroes

WHOSE claims against the United States, for the services of their slaves, on the Fortifications at Camp Nelson and Paris, Kentucky, have not been settled, will present the same at this office in person, or by attorney, before the expiration of the present month, to wit: J. H. SIMPSON, Lieut. Colonel Engineers, June 8, 1864—331-22.

Thorough-Bred Stallion for Sale by Auction.

THE celebrated thorough-bred Stallion, COM-MODORE, formerly well known as the property of John Minor, Boats of Virginia, will be sold for cash to the highest bidder at the Woodlawn Race Course, Louisville, Ky., on Friday, June 10th, at 12 o'clock, M. The Spring Races over the Woodlawn Course commences on Tuesday, June 7th, and the Stallion will be exhibited at the stables every day till the hour of sale. The sale will be superintended by Gibson

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large,

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—**LUIGI ANDERSON**.
Second District—**J. M. SHACKELFORD**.
Third District—**J. H. LOWRY**.
Fourth District—**R. L. WINTERSMITH**.
Fifth District—**JAMES SPEED**.
Sixth District—**J. P. JACKSON**.
Seventh District—**CHARLES EIGHTON**.
Eighth District—**M. L. RICE**.
Ninth District—**GEORGE M. THOMAS**.

Mr. Hitchcock, of New York, will give an exhibition of the **BULLDOZER** and **ARMED RIFLE BATTERY**, at the State Arsenal at 9 o'clock this morning. All persons who may feel interested are invited to be present.

Home Defense.

It will be seen from an advertisement, in another column, that Capt. SANFORD GOINS and Lieut. BAYLESS have been authorized to raise a company of Artillery for the permanent defense of the city of Frankfort. These gentlemen are zealously engaged in the good work, and if their zeal and patriotism is properly supported by the community, we will speedily have such a garrison for the State Capital, as will secure it against all attacks from raiders. Something must be done;—it is the duty, as it is the interest, of every citizen to lend aid to this movement. The men who are to command the company are well qualified. Of Captain GOINS too much can be said in commendation of his zeal, promptness, energy and courage, upon all occasions when danger threatened us. He has always been the foremost to step forward, and for the services which he has so cheerfully rendered, he deserves the gratitude of the community. No danger or no sacrifice deters him. Lieut. BAYLESS is in every respect competent, well skilled in the business, and will give efficiency to the company. He is a practiced and tried soldier, and we are glad that his co-operation and services have been secured.

Whatever is necessary to be done to raise the company, should be done without delay by the people, the term of service is six months, pay as good as any in the service, duty only comparatively light, as the company will be stationed at Frankfort, and will not be taken out of the State.

It has been suggested, and the suggestion is a good one, that a public meeting be held next Monday, the first day of Court, to take action in regard to the matter. Such a meeting will be held soon after dinner, when speeches may be expected from Col. JOHN M. HARRIS and others. Let there be a full meeting, and let every one come with the determination to do something to help raise the company.

GEORGE JESSE, of Henry county, and formerly a member of the Legislature, is the leader of the marauding band that went through Shelby, Spencer and Nelson last week. On Saturday, he summoned Bardonia to surrender, and a cowardly Lieutenant of the name of DRAKE, with twenty well armed men, "caved in," and thus furnished some of the ragamuffins with arms. They destroyed some small bridges and culverts on the railroads.

We understand that CAL MORGAN and CHENOWETH and other rebels were sent to Louisville Monday. At Midway the male and female rebels gave the horse thieves and robbers an ovation, and it is said the feminine rebels kissed them, and showered bouquets upon them. The Federal guard should have promptly arrested them all, and sent them to prison.

We think it is a duty Gen. BURBRIDGE owes to the people of the State to arrest, fine, imprison, and shoot or hang, if necessary, the prominent rebels along every line of railroad, where tracks are torn up, and telegraph wires cut. Let him commence an experiment in that line, beginning along the road between Louisville and Frankfort. We believe it would work like a charm.

Quartermaster Capt. Armer.

We very cheerfully insert the annexed article, in reference to Capt. ARMER. We have noticed the Captain for some months, and we are clearly convinced that the Government has no more faithful and indefatigable officer in its service. It appears to be a delight to him to perform all his duties promptly and thoroughly.

Editors Frankfort Commonwealth.

May I beg of you to give the following notice, in your next edition of the Commonwealth:

Capt. ARMER, the Post Quartermaster at this city, has deserved, and most richly merited the gratitude and thanks, not only of our city, but especially of the guards at the Bridge, during the late commotions, for his unceasing watchfulness over the wants and comfort of those on duty. This is the opinion of all who witnessed and experienced the kindness of Capt. ARMER. The names of at least fifty men, can be procured to this testimonial of the noble conduct of Captain ARMER, if necessary.

Per order of many others,
AN OLD SOLDIER.

A Rebel's Loyalty.

"What is truth?" is one of the few questions that were asked Christ that he never answered: and there was the same divine wisdom shown in His refusing, as there always was in His answering. There are some people forever inquiring after the truth, that don't want to know it. They are ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth; as Jannes and Jambres who withstood Moses. They are of their father the Devil, and his works they do. He was a liar from the beginning. They plant themselves continually on the Bible, which they assume to understand better than anybody else, and are ever moaning over the "wooden-headed" stripes who can't understand it, as explained in their willful perversions of it. And with solemn protestations of their piety, and audacious appeals to his omniscience, (like the Devil tempting Eve,) they give the lie to God Himself while they seduce and destroy His unsuspecting creatures. (Genesis, 3; 1-6.) With hellish ingenuity, self-confidence, and malignity, he pursued the Son of God; and with specious perversions of the word of God, assailed the very Word of God Himself; and tried to show Him that obedience to Satan was true in the Lord. This is the game all his emissaries have played ever since.

It has puzzled philosophers to define truth; but every man knows when he tells a lie. It is difficult to prove a man drunk; but it is mighty easy to see when one is sober. It is very plain, who is a true Union man; but it takes a new definition of loyalty to screen a rebel; and the sounder is known by his mask as far as you can see him. Union men don't wear 'em. Whenever you see a fellow that professes not to know what he is, or what to be, and goes a great circumlocutory round to explain what sort of Union man he is; and has to define every familiar word he uses, in some new sense, you may set him down for a rebel; and if you let him talk five minutes, two to one he will lie before he is done.

We find a specimen of this kind of thing in that pink of perfect piety, "THE TARA (Pseudo) PRESBYTERIAN," of May the 26th,—the meanest rebel paper in the United States,—where a fellow, over the name of "Rupert," takes two and a quarter mortal columns to tell what loyalty is, and show and assert his loyalty almost upon oath, and prove it by the Bible, and all great jurists; when, beyond all doubt, he is a traitor, and knows it; and is writing for the purpose of screening those who are, and to furnish an excuse for others to become so.

"If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?" We don't expect to convince "Rupert," but to unmask him. He begins with the Bible, of course, and great professions of piety. Hear him. We give black letter, capitals, and italics, just as we find them.

For the True Presbyterian.

Loyalty: A Christian Duty. What is it? Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers.—ROMANS xiii: 1.

LOYALTY IS A CHRISTIAN DUTY. No godly man will dispute this. The believer while a "fellow-citizen with the saints," is also a subject of civil government, by express command of God. No man can be disloyal without sin; and the Christian, because he is a Christian, and therefore bound to shed the light of a faultless example, must be tenderly conscientious and punctiliously careful in rendering to Caesar the things which are Caesar's.

It is very certain that no text has been oftener quoted, since our beloved country entered the present terrible ordeal, than that which heads this article. But is also certain, that no text was ever subjected to more unskillful manipulation. It has fallen glibly from the lips of many a man, in and out of the pulpit, as if the mere utterance of it made him right, while the brand of disloyalty has been stamped on those who have honestly sought, not only to know the letter, but also to understand the spirit of this command.

All right! fine fellow! He knows his duty. He's going to do it, too. For he knows his accountability also. For he says: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers." As God liveth, and as we shall account to Christ at the judgment, such subjection is our duty. Such subjection is loyalty.

He loves the Church too: Listen! For the sake of Peace—for the sake of the Church—for the sake of Christ, let us put away malice and evil-speaking, and endeavor to see eye to eye.

The simple-hearted reader says: "This is good;" little suspecting, that such language has a new meaning in the mouth of a traitor; and that the words of Scripture bearing a uniform interpretation, and capable of but one just sense, are to be wrested into another, as soon as his attention is gained and his confidence secured.

"Peace," in the mouth of such fellows, is the triumph of rebels; and separation from fanatical disturbers and infidel abolitionists. Their "church," is the Cotton Assembly, to which they hope to draw off the Presbyterian church in the State of Kentucky, and the State itself to the Southern Confederacy. Their seeing "eye to eye," is for all to become rebels. This "evil-speaking" the want to see cease, is telling of the villainy of traitors; while the paper they write for is thoroughly disloyal, and is perpetually berating, ridiculing, and denouncing the truest and best Union men in the country, with implications and in terms, that would disgrace the pit as if they were either demons or fools; and exalting the character and commending the piety of the worst rebels on earth: or where ever else they may be.

They belong to the "just let us alone"—"Anti-coercion"—"Nothing but a cotton rag"—"There is no Union"—"There is no Government" party. And now, if there is any allegiance due, or any rulers to whom it is due, or any such thing as loyalty at all, according to "Rupert's," showing, it would take "a heap" of schooling for a man to learn how to keep from being a traitor.—Let him speak.

FORM OF THE GOVERNMENT. Thus, in Russia, which is an Absolute Monarchy, the Czar is the "higher power;" the sovereignty is lodged in him; he is the AUTOCRAT. In England, which is a Constitutional Monarchy, the Queen and the people (in Parliament), are the "higher powers." While, in a Republic, as the United States, the "higher power" is the people; they are the sovereign.

At the head of his article, he has quoted a scrap of the common version of the Bible correctly. But at the head of this paragraph he puts "Higher Powers" in quotations, signifying that he takes this from the Greek and gives the true English of it: and instead of "powers," he makes it singular and says "power." And this is not a mistake of the printer, for he uses these words, in three different languages, and all in the singular number: "Υπερσυνα—supremus—sovereign" makes the whole thing an abstraction; and defines all as—"that to which there is no superior." Who would have thought so earnest a Christian seeker for truth and loyalty, and a scholar, could have made this out of the text?

But for "higher powers," in the text, it is not one word, but two words, both in the plural number, signifying, those invested with power, and officially our superiors; and we are all commanded to be subject to them.

He leaves out the important word altogether, and puts a descriptive one in place of it and its own plural.

After the quotation just made, he goes on to define sovereignty, and cite legal authorities; quotes the Constitution; confuses terms; mixes up good and bad; and finally drops down on these deductions:

Then, the President, nor Congress, nor the two together are sovereign, i. e. they are not "the higher power."

The declaration that they are not "sovereign" is the sugar for the further declaration, "they are not the 'higher power.'" Very well! We then have got no rulers, in the sense of men in authority over us. Verily, we are a free people! But who does "Rupert" say is the "higher power?"—i. e. "the higher powers," that are authorized to exercise authority over us; the "rulers," who are "God's ministers" or servants; who collect tribute; and slay the incorrigible enemies of the government with the sword of God's vengeance, and execute His wrath? (See Romans, 13th chapter, and any standard Commentary.) Who is the "higher power?" Let him answer—

Hence, in our form of Government, the law is "the higher power." It is the law, that is the "higher power." The law is above us all: it is our Caesar—our sovereign.

Now we are fixed! We are not bound to be subject to Mr. President LINCOLN, because he is not "the higher power," and if he is not, of course, no inferior officer is. Neither will we be subject to Congress, for the same reason. We will obey law—the Constitution, if you please!

But who is to interpret the Constitution and execute the law? Why, ME "Every man for himself, and the Devil for us all." This is the denuded treason and pure anarchy of this pious writer, who upon his principles could be as big a traitor as JEFF DAVIS, and take the oath of allegiance, and say "I'm loyal," a thousand times before breakfast, and not feel it.

Now we are prepared for his definition of loyalty.

What THEN IS LOYALTY? * * * * *

TO WHOM, THEN, IS LOYALTY DUE? The word, loyal, is from the French *loyal* or *loy*, the law;—and means bound or attached by law, or according to law. He is loyal "who is faithful to the law."

The word *loy*, in French, means "power," "dominion," "puissance," "authority," as well as law. But *loyal* is literally a French word transferred into our language. *Loyal* in French, spoken of a thing, means that which is in the condition required by law,—"*right, lawful*,"—"qui est de la condition requise par la loi." Spoken of a person, loyal means, "*plein d'honneur et de probité*," "honest," full of probity; loyal, faithful, trusty.

Webster in his definition of loyal, does not refer you to *loy*, but to *loyal*, and he defines our English word loyal thus: "Faithful to a prince or superior; true to pledged faith, duty, or love; not treacherous." There is no comfort in that for traitors.

As a member of the Presbyterian church, and claiming to be a true Presbyterian, in the name of God, and the Church, and the Commonwealth, we solemnly repudiate "the True Presbyterian," which is taken by rebels of all denominations; protest against its doctrines and spirit, and shall oppose and expose it as the bitterest enemy of our country that we see; and warn all men against its pharisaical cant-bait, and latent steel-trap of treason.

The Cincinnati Commercial of June 17, says: Major General THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN was in this city yesterday. Up to the time of the battle of Cold Harbor, he commanded a division in Gen. BURNSIDE's corps. He asked to be relieved because he was rather too frequently, to please him, placed under his minors in rank. He outranked, we believe, all the Major Generals in the Army of the Potomac, and was willing to serve under BURNSIDE, but not under other corps commanders, also his minors. So there were complications, and he retired, a victim of high rank. General CRITTENDEN says he left the Army of the Potomac in exceedingly good condition, and full of confidence that they would soon be in possession of Richmond. It is the opinion of the best informed officers that, during the whole series of battles between GRANT and LEE, the losses of the armies have been about equal in killed and wounded, while we have taken twice as many prisoners as we have lost. The most remarkable thing General CRITTENDEN made note of, during his campaigning with the Army of the Potomac, was the wonderful art the men have acquired of fortifying. Either army, with no tools other than bayonets, frying-pans and camp axes, can fortify formidably in an hour and a half.

From Pendleton County.

To the Editor Frankfort Commonwealth.

At a meeting of the Unconditional Union men, held at Falmouth, Pendleton County, Kentucky, on the 6th of June, 1864, after having been called to order, and the objects of the meeting explained, JAMES I. HUBBELL was nominated as candidate for Sheriff of said county; also, the following were selected as proper persons to represent the county in the Appellate Convention, to be held in Frankfort, Ky., on the 15th instant, postponed to July 7:—

Dr. L. N. Wilson,	James Prebble,
J. B. Prebble,	Joseph Dicken,
James Watson,	Wm. G. Woodson,
T. R. Winn,	C. A. Wandelohr,
Daniel Lewis,	Jeremiah Wells,
Thomas Kidwell,	Richard Mann,
M. Hightower,	Eli Mullins,
Maj. Swope,	G. J. Hitch,
A. L. Burke,	J. N. Kennett,
Wm. P. Jones,	Dr. Newton,
C. C. Wilson,	Dr. J. H. Barber,
Lieut. Patterson,	Charles Hurd,
Dr. C. C. Bryson,	R. F. Colvin,
John Meeks,	F. K. Tarvin,

In presenting the following, which explains it, if we may remark, that other names might have been obtained, but as they were not present were omitted.

BEHOLD THE TRICK.—A convention, entitled a "Union Democratic Meeting," was held in Falmouth, May 16, 1864. The proceedings of this meeting were signed by Wm. H. BRAME as Chairman, and JAMES T. APPELLO, Secretary. The object of the meeting was to appoint delegates to the Louisville Convention called by James Guthrie, George D. Prentice, Hamilton Pope, and others, to elect and send delegates to the Chicago Convention. Many names appear in the proceedings as delegates, as we think, without their consent. Among the names used ours were found. We will speak for ourselves. We neither participated in this convention, nor had any affiliation with it, or its objects. We are a Union Men; we have stood by the Union from the beginning; and will stand by it to the last. We co-operated with the Union Meeting held at the above named place, on the first Monday in April, 1864, to appoint delegates to the Union Convention at Louisville, to elect delegates to the Baltimore Convention, to be held on the 6th June. To this Convention alone we look for candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

J. B. Prebble, Willis Lovelace,
Capt. Jas. F. Miller, Capt. J. H. Johns,
G. M. Colvin, W. C. Wilson,
Thomas Kidwell, Jas. V. Prebble,
John Norris, Anthony McGill,
Richard Mann, K. Blackburn,
N. Lovelace, N. W. Newton

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Cincinnati Gazette, and Frankfort Commonwealth.

JOSEPH DICKEN, Chairman.
Wm. P. Jones, Secretary.

P. S. From the numbers present, and the feeling manifested while Maj. Swope and Dr. Wilson expounded the true doctrine, it seemed more like a Union Jubilee, than a meeting for business. W. F. J.

From the Army.

WATERLOO STATION, TENN.,
June 7, 1864.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth.

DEAR SIR: In the Louisville Journal of the 5th instant, appeared a letter written from this post, (and this brigade, too,) signed "Patriot," wherein "Patriot" indulges in a good deal of that "rant and rusion" peculiar to ye modern Conservative. Abolitionists are damned, and their antipodes are glorified. So far as the heaping of damnation upon the heads of Abolitionists is concerned, I can go as far as "Patriot" dare go for I consider them as *particeps criminis* with the Secessionists, in the fomentation of discord between the Northern and Southern portions of the country; and equally responsible with ye chivalry for the present lamentable position of affairs. But, when he comes to an indiscriminate laudation of ye Conservatives, Peace Democrats, Copperheads, or whatever cognomen the McClellanites are known by, among you Union States folk; and congratulate the Journal upon the Kentucky soldiers considering it the true and only exponent of their views; and then complacently ascribe the patriotic (?) PRENTICE that "nine tenths" of us now swear by "McClellan and Wolford," and will vote for "Little Mac" in November, he certainly has a thorough contempt for "the truth of history," and makes it convenient to utterly ignore one very important "straw," (to speak after the manner of campaign sheets in election times) which certainly ought to have enlightened him upon the position occupied by his own regiment in the present campaign.

The Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, of which "Patriot" is a member, held a meeting at Cleveland, Tennessee, in April last, and passed a series of resolutions that would not have been indorsed by the Louisville Journal, and decided on sending a delegate to the Unconditional Union Convention.

The delegate selected, Lieutenant W. LACE W. GUELLE, is a gentleman, who, by his most inveterate enemies, cannot be accused of being either an Abolitionist or a McClellan man. He is for the prosecution of the war with the utmost vigor; opposes a suspension of hostilities to bring about an end to hostilities by no negotiation; does not want the Government to abate one iota of its present policy, but to push the rebels to the wall, with ball and bayonet; and, if it is necessary to sacrifice the life of the last man in the South to re-establish the supremacy of the laws, and insure beyond all peradventure the further existence of the Union, he desires the Government to pursue matters to the dire extremity. He, by some defect of vision, "can't see" the difference between the slave and the landed property of the rebel. He believes it to be but just and proper to confiscate, seize and sell, the property of South-

ern traitors, and appropriate the proceeds of the said sales to the extinction of the war debt. He is opposed to a distinction between property as slave and property as land. If the Government will keep hands off slave property, and "take in" all other species of property, then he is in favor of general immunity.

These views he has entertained from the beginning, and has taken no pains to conceal them. He is in favor of confiscation, emancipation, and, if nothing else will satisfy the southern rebel—extermination. This is a position strangely at variance with the vapors of "Patriot."

Be assured, my dear sir, that at least two-thirds of "Patriot's" regiment, if not a larger number, will oppose the nominee of the Chicago convention, and support the Baltimore nomination, or there is no truth in a KENTUCKY SOLDIER.

Some three hundred prisoners, belonging to MORGAN's band of marauders, passed through this city on a train, on Sunday last to Louisville, en-route to prison in some of the Northern States.

LAWS OF 1863-1864.
A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

Sheriffalty.
We are authorized to announce Mr. JOSEPH H. BAILEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Frankfort county, at the ensuing August election. June 1, 1864—328—td.

Appellate Judgeship.
We are authorized by the friends of M. M. BURTON, Esq., to state, that the name of that gentleman will be presented to the District Convention, on the 15th June, as a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subject to the decision of the Union Convention, to assemble in Frankfort.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863—td.

METCALFE'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Ball's Book store.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.
On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

JOHN BULL.
"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON,
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,"
Nashville, Tenn., July 24, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans."
WM. M. MILES,
Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,
Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1863.
Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140 one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,
Per WILL S. HALL,
Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

(Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.)

"Dr. John Bull—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."

H. W. FOGLE,

"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."

January 1, 1864—Gm.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, June 16th, 1864, at the residence of C. L. Knott, Scott county, Ky., by Elder H. Ford, Mr. JAS. A. WATSON, of Owen county, to Miss ATLANTA MITCHELL, granddaughter of David Mitchell, Esq., of Woodford county.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

SHRYOCK & REA

HAVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of H. Hemling & Quin, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and promptest manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style. They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, Cash. S. W. LONG, Frankfort, June 22, 1864—335-3m.

COUGH NO MORE!
TRY
STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLOUS
COUGH BALSAM.

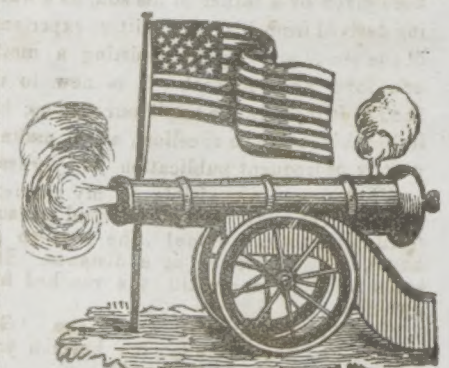
CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above mentioned ailments, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally. May 26, 1864—w&w17-325.

High School for Boys and Girls.

THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 7th, 1864. To which they propose adding a Primary Department, including boys and girls. June 20, 1864—w&w17-334.

TURN OUT! YOUNG MEN!



CAPTAIN SANFORD GOINS and LIEUT. ALBERT BAYLESS have been authorized to raise a company of Artillery, to be used exclusively for the DEFENSE OF THE CAPITAL. It will compose a part of the State Guard. Here is presented a fine opportunity for all true men who wish to serve their country and State, and yet have the pleasure of remaining near their families and friends.

No better officers could be selected than Goins and Bayless. They have been tried, and both found true.

A draft will come before long, and those who wish to avoid it or avoid paying \$300, had better join Goins and Bayless.

Young men, enlist for the defence of your homes against rebel thieves and robbers. Understand that the Governor is pledged that this company shall remain at Frankfort. June 20, 1864—334.

CITY ORDINANCE.

OFFICE CITY COUNCIL,
FRANKFORT, May 23, 1864.

WHEREAS, there are portions of the established streets and alleys, within the limits of the city of Frankfort, which have been enclosed by private persons, without the consent of the municipal authorities—Therefore,

Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the City of Frankfort, That all such enclosures, (except such as have been duly authorized,) are hereby declared to be nuisances, which the marshal of the city is directed to remove, after giving the persons who have erected or maintained such enclosures, five days notice, in writing, of his purpose so to do.

2d. If any person desires to keep up such enclosures, he or she may do so, by entering into a contract or agreement in regard thereto, with the mayor, containing such terms as the mayor, under the direction of the City Council, may prescribe: Provided, however, The Council reserves the power to permit, in such contracts or agreements, such enclosures as they deem proper and best for the interests of the city.

3d. The mayor is hereby directed to employ such legal counsel as he may deem necessary to aid him in effecting the objects of this ordinance.

4th. This ordinance shall be published by three insertions in the "Frankfort Commonwealth" newspaper, published in this city, and take effect from and after the date of its publication.

Attest: JAMES W. BARCLAY, Mayor.
June 20, 1864—334—w&w17-335.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

OF A

